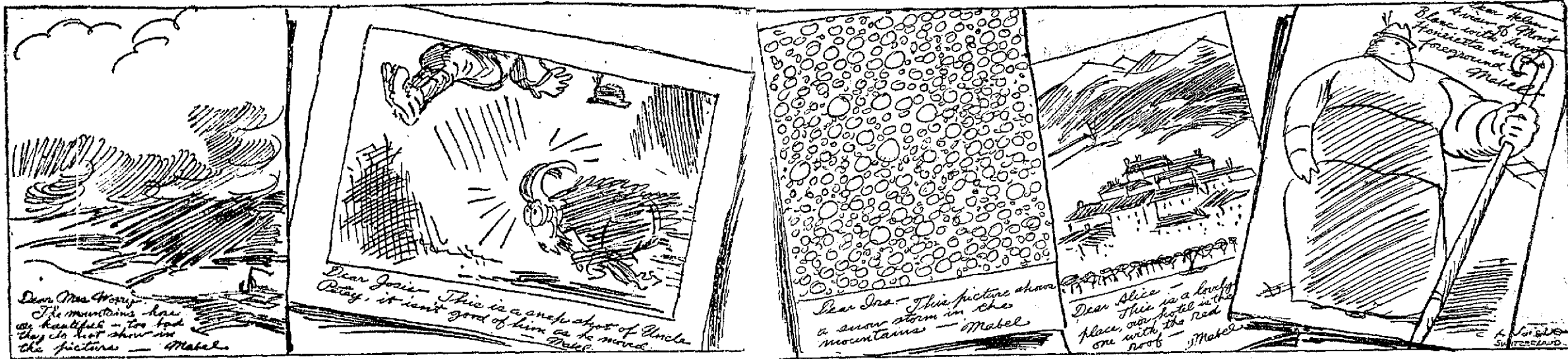


PETEY—ABROAD—Some Snapshot Photos Received from Mabel.

By C. A. Voight.



ARMY OF BRITAIN. NOT HUGE FORCE

Small Compared With Continental Establishments.

GENERALS OF EXPERIENCE.

Kitchener and Others Have Seen Service in Egypt, India, China, South Africa and Elsewhere—French Called "Europe's Finest Leader of Cavalry," Territorial Force Available For Home Defense, but Not Considered Match For European Soldiers—Well Supplied With Aeroplanes and Ordnance.

WITH the prestige of centuries of history of successful warfare to its credit in every continent on earth, the British army, comparatively small in size, is expected to give a good account of itself whenever it is called upon for action. Its officers include some of the world's greatest living strategists and tacticians. In Field Marshal Lord

March, 1914, when Sir John D. P. French resigned the position (but not his place in the army) over Ulster troubles, in Sir C. W. H. Douglas.

Small Army Compared With Others. Compared with the gigantic military establishments of the great powers of continental Europe, the British army seems almost pitifully small. Its numbers on a war footing probably do not exceed 750,000. Its smallness is due to two reasons principally; one is the absence of compulsory military service in Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies, such as obtain in the countries on the continent, and the other is the disproportionate attention paid in England to the navy.

The British navy is the strong right arm of the empire, possibly overdeveloped at the expense of the land forces. The army is a comparatively weak left arm, able to deliver a strong blow if rightly directed, but distinctly inferior to the sea force. England is therefore not expected to count for much in military operations on land in a general European war. It cannot spare all of its army, of course, to engage in expeditionary work on foreign soil, since it must maintain a sufficient home force, drilled in the use of military weapons, to maintain its shores in case, by the fortunes of war, an enemy should succeed in slipping past the navy and landing on the coast of Britain. Just until the dream of the recent novelist, who saw the German emperor

in a European war, since there have been many rumors of discontent in India with the British rule, and a repetition of the Indian mutiny would weaken the government at home very seriously.

British Forces in the Colonies.

The great colonies, such as the Dominion of Canada, the commonwealths of Australia and South Africa, maintain militia forces, many of whose members are trained soldiers and are available for defense of the home country if called upon. In very recent years Great Britain has formed what is called a "national reserve," but enlistment in that force has carried no obligation of training or service, and the force up to a very recent time was without organization, equipment, arms or uniform. In addition the territorial (militiamen) "are not fit to take the field against continental troops. Their training and equipment are only to be completed after the outbreak of war, and it is expected that some months must elapse before they are ready for service."

Compulsory military service has never met with general approval in Great Britain, although some high army officers have urged it on the nation to meet just such an emergency as that which arose when Austria declared war on Serbia and the entire continent with Great Britain was drawn into the imbroglio.

On May 20, 1913, Colonel F. E. B. Seely, then secretary of state for war, defined the attitude of the government when he stated that "the British government have no intention whatever of adopting a system of compulsory service for fighting units. Far from abandoning the voluntary principle, they intend to foster, encourage and extend it by every means in their power."

The regular British army or first line has as its object the supply of garrisons and field forces for India, Egypt, South Africa and other foreign districts and the maintaining of home battalions to supply defense for the troops abroad and to furnish expeditionary forces to be completed to war strength by the reserve, it being the function of the special reserve to make good the wastage of war.

The territorial force or second line is intended to defend the home territory without obligation to serve abroad, but with the hope that individuals or units might volunteer for foreign service at need, and to that end officers and men of this force register in times of peace for "imperial service." In war, there being no recent conscription, the force before the war never broke out in Europe, over 200,000 officers and men who had no regular service and were consequently available for such service.

The total number of effectives of all branches of the service on Jan. 1, 1913, was put at 724,180.

Organization of the Army.

The organization of the British regular army, considered by arms, is as follows:

Cavalry, thirty-one regiments, divided into three household cavalry, seven of dragon guards, three of dragoons, six of lancers and twelve of hussars. There are five cavalry depots to train the recruits to post and draft for regiments and to take care of matters connected with the reserve and mobilization. The various regiments are also connected in pairs, and the regimental establishment consists of 604 men and 554 horses, plus eighty-three horses mounted out. This number it was planned to increase to 120. In the colonial peace establishment the numbers are 550 men and 472 horses, while in the Indian establishment the numbers are 624 men with about 600 horses. The war establishment in the field was for home and colonies 534 men and 508 horses, and for India 478 men and 508 horses.

In 1913 there was a reorganizing of the field artillery organizations at home, due to the return from South Africa of a number of units that had been in colonial service. Various changes were made to increase the efficiency of this arm of the service. The total number of service batteries and companies at home and abroad is twenty-five batteries, 135 field, nine mountain, ninety-seven garrison companies, including twelve heavy batteries.

The infantry of the British army consists of four regiments in the brigade of guards, comprising nine battalions; sixty-seven regiments of infantry of the line and two rifle regiments, with a total of fourteen battalions. The normal composition of a line regiment has been two battalions, but in 1913 it was decided to establish four battalions of each regiment, and



Photo by American Press Association.

FIELD MARCHAL LORD KITCHENER.

Steps were taken to carry the measure into effect.

Exclusive of the Indian army there are eighty-five troops, companies and other formations of engineers for field bridging, searchlight, railway, survey and similar duties. A new army signal force was formed recently, composed of royal engineers wireless and telegraph men and infantry and cavalry signallers. The army service corps was organized in 1913, comprising 40,000 men for horse transport, 15,000 for mechanical transport, five supply and four remount companies.

Well Supplied With Aeroplanes.

As in the case of all the European armies, the number of military aeroplanes in use in Great Britain is not known with absolute certainty. A recent computation, believed to be accurate, places it at 350. Besides this there are several large military dirigible balloons. Great Britain has about 1,000 men trained in the use of aeroplanes, and most of them are available for service.

The British army officer is generally considered a keen soldier, with a sense of his duties and responsibilities, although the custom of appointing officers from the so-called "upper" classes has had its usual deleterious effect. Of "Tommy Atkins" much good and bad have been said recently, and his qualities are only to be determined in the crucible of fire. But he has a long and honorable record to sustain him. It is not believed that he is as good physically as his predecessors, since the crowding of the British into the cities has acted injuriously on the physique of the recruits for the army.

The British artillery is made at home, at Woolwich and elsewhere. The British guns and ammunition are highly rated by experts.



Photo by American Press Association.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE CALLAGHAN, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH HOME FLEETS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S MIGHTY FLEET

The Armament in Home and Foreign Waters.

IRON DUKE GREAT FIGHTER.

Flagship and Commander of the First Division Ordered to Sea—The Newest, Heaviest and Swiftest Vessels. Battle Cruisers Strong and Swift. Armament to Cope With Aerial Warships—Phenomenal Speed Attained by New Battle Cruisers of King George.

THE fleet of British battleships which sailed at the end of July under sealed orders from Portland in command of Sir George Callaghan is a division of the first home fleet of Britain. This division is known in the navy as the first fleet and is always kept ready, fully manned, for sea service. Neither the second nor the third fleet has been kept fully manned, as many of the officers and men are training on shore and would not be able to go into action without first taking a period of training at sea.

The flagship of the commander in chief of the home fleet, Admiral Sir George Callaghan, is the battleship Iron Duke. She is of 20,400 tons displacement, 29,000 horsepower and has a speed of twenty-one knots. Her armament consists of ten 13.5-inch guns in double turrets on center line, twelve six-inch guns mounted in an armored battery and six three-pounders. She has four torpedo tubes.

The flagship of Vice Admiral Sir Levis Bayly, commanding the first battle squadron, is the Collingwood. The other battleships of the first squadron are the St. Vincent, Hercules, Colossus, Neptune, Marlborough, Vanguard and Superb. These are among the biggest and most powerful fighting ships in the world, costing about \$12,500,000 each. The guns are mounted in pairs in turrets, one of which is placed in the bows, two side by side amidships and two astern, one behind the other. The weight of the projectile is 850 pounds, and it has a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet a second and a range of about twelve miles. This squadron has also a battle cruiser squadron comprising four vessels and one attached cruiser besides.

Second, Third and Fourth Squadrons. The second battle squadron comprises the battleships Ajax, Audacious, Centurion, Conqueror, King George V., Monarch, Orion and Thunderbolt.

The second battle squadron also has a cruiser squadron of four vessels as well as an attached cruiser.

The third battle squadron comprises the battleships Edward VII., Africa, Britannic, Commonwealth, Dominion, Hibernia, Hindustan, Zealandia and an attached cruiser. Four cruisers constitute the third cruiser squadron.

The fourth battle squadron, forming a part of the first fleet, consists of the Agamemnon, Bellerophon, Townsley and Dreadnought, which is the flagship of Vice Admiral Sir Douglas A. Gambia, commander of this squadron. The Dreadnought is of 17,000 displacement, length 330 feet, beam 32 feet, draft 31 feet and speed 21 knots. She carries ten twelve-inch guns and twenty-four twelve-pounder quick firing guns. The Agamemnon is of 16,500 displacement, has four twelve-inch, ten 6.5-inch, fifteen twelve-pounders and five torpedo tubes. The Bellerophon and Townsley were built after the Dreadnought and are of 18,000 displacement, 320 feet long, 32 feet beam and carry ten twelve-inch and sixteen four-inch guns and three torpedo tubes.

The fourth battle squadron has also an attached cruiser and three other cruisers.

Second and Third Home Fleets. There are also a second and third home fleet. The second home fleet or division comprises two battle squadrons, numerically the fifth and sixth. The fifth battle squadron comprises eight battleships, an attached cruiser and a cruiser squadron of two vessels.

The sixth battle squadron comprises five battleships and a cruiser squadron of three vessels; also a light cruiser squadron of four vessels. The third home fleet has also two

battle squadrons, known numerically as the seventh and eighth. The seventh battle squadron consists of eight battleships, one attached cruiser and a cruiser squadron of seven vessels. In the eighth battle squadron besides six battleships are five distinct cruiser squadrons of six vessels each.

The first home fleet comprises in addition to the vessels already mentioned four distinct flotillas, each comprising a cruiser, a depot boat and fifteen to twenty torpedo boat destroyers. The second home fleet is accompanied by a mine layer squadron of seven ships.

Battle Cruisers. England's first home fleet comprises four vessels of the class known as battle cruisers.

Germany and England are the only nations in the world which have built any battle cruisers. These are huge cruisers of high speed and of great offensive power. They are in reality battleships, in which some thickness of armor has been sacrificed in order to permit the installation of powerful driving machinery to obtain speed. They might be called fast battleships. What they lack in armor is made up in speed. Still, they are heavily armored, though not so heavily as are battleships of the Dreadnought type. England has nine and Germany four of these battle cruisers.

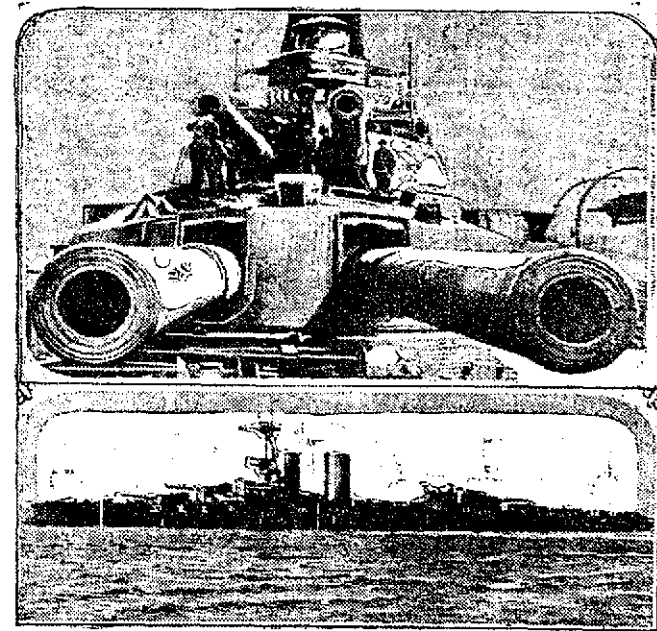
Squadrons in Far Waters. As its name implies, the home fleet

and rapid movements of the guns in both directions. The effective high angle ranges is stated to be about 7,000 yards at an angle of not less than 30 degrees. The displacement of the Iron Duke and Emperor of India is 26,400 tons, speed 23½ knots. The fleet flagship of the German navy is the Friedrich der Grosse, having a displacement of 24,310 tons and an armament of ten twelve-inch guns.

Great Britain's Best Ships.

Since the beginning of 1913 the already mammoth British navy has been re-enforced by several ships of the Dreadnought or super-Dreadnought type, several of which appear in the lists of the battle squadrons of the home fleet above cited. Among these new monsters are the Conqueror, King George V., Centurion, Ajax and Audacious and the battle cruisers Princess Royal, Queen Mary, New Zealand and Australia. The Princess Royal and Queen Mary carry 13.5 inch guns.

The Australia and New Zealand were paid for by the colonies whose names they bear, but are at the disposal of the British admiralty. Their largest guns are twelve inch. The Princess Royal has reached a maximum speed of 32½ knots, while the Queen Mary has been credited with the phenomenal rate of 35.7 knots. Other vessels of the 1911 program may be added to Great Britain's naval armament should she engage in a pro-



Photos by American Press Association.

BIG GUNS OF THE CONQUEROR AND THE IRON DUKE, ENGLAND'S GREATEST SUPER-DREADNOUGHT.

lies in home waters. The navy maintains patrol flotillas to the number of four, besides a submarine flotilla numbering forty-seven vessels. Each patrol flotilla comprises a cruiser and about twenty torpedo boat destroyers. These vessels patrol the seas.

In the Mediterranean squadron there are eleven cruisers, heavy and light, and ten destroyers. The eastern squadron in China waters comprises six cruisers, six attached ships, ten river gunboats and eight destroyers. Both the Mediterranean and the eastern squadrons are likely to become involved in case of a general European conflict. Small squadrons, chiefly cruisers, are maintained in Australian waters, in the East Indies, around the Cape of Good Hope and off the west coast of America.

The Iron Duke.

The new battleship Iron Duke, the first of the five large ships of the 1911-12 program to be completed, was commissioned only last March for duty as the flagship of Admiral Sir George Callaghan, the commander in chief of the home fleets.

The Iron Duke is the sister ship of the Emperor of India. She was laid down Jan. 15, 1912, and was over two years in construction.

The Iron Duke and the Emperor of India are the first Dreadnought ships in the British navy to carry the six inch gun, previous ships, with the exception of the famous Dreadnought, first of her class, which was furnished with twelve pounders, mounting four inch guns.

Another unique feature of this class is the provision of two twelve-pounder guns on high angle mountings for use against aerial warships. The training and elevating gears of these mountings are arranged to permit of large-



Photo by American Press Association.

KING GEORGE "THE SAILOR." [King George spent years at sea and is "sailor" more than name.]



Photos by American Press Association.

KING GEORGE AND DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AT LEFT, BRITISH ARTILLERY IN ACTION AND SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH.

Kitchener it possesses a general rank equal to any now alive. Sir John D. P. French has been called "the greatest cavalry leader in Europe," and others of its men have been tried in the line of warfare in Egypt, China, Afghanistan and South Africa. Its royal general, the Duke of Connaught, Queen Victoria's soldier son, although aging now, is a warrior who knows the ins and outs of the military game as well as any of his royal relatives in Germany or elsewhere. The men are recruited from all parts of the United Kingdom and Ireland. The new chief of staff of the British army, who acquired the position in

seated on the ancient throne at Westminster, comes true the Englishman must trust the main defense of his home to the British power on sea.

The regular army of Great Britain and Ireland on a peace footing numbers 137,500 men. The army reserve strength is 139,000, and the special reserve has 11,000 men. In the territorial force, which corresponds roughly to our American national guard, there are 200,000 men. The regular army maintained in India for the support of the British "raj" in that vast territory is 75,700 men, considered on a war footing. These forces cannot, of course, be seriously depleted for use

